

# EXHIBIT 10

# WILEY ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING DICTIONARY

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## compatible systems

**compatible systems** Two or more systems which work properly together without modification.

**compensated amplifier** A wideband amplifier whose frequency range is increased through the proper selection of circuit components and characteristics.

**compensated semiconductor** A semiconductor with two types of impurities or imperfections, in which the electrical effects of one type of impurity or imperfection partially cancels the other. For instance, a donor impurity partly annulling the electrical effects of an acceptor impurity.

**compensated volume control** In an audio system, a volume control which incorporates a circuit that boosts low frequencies when listening at low-volume settings. This compensates for the lower auditory response humans have under these circumstances, thus making the sound more natural. Such a control may also boost high frequencies. Also called **loudness control** (1).

**compensating capacitor** Also called **compensation capacitor**. 1. In a radio direction finder, a variable capacitor used to improve the accuracy of direction indication. Also called **balancing capacitor**. 2. A capacitor which is utilized to compensate for other components in a circuit. For instance, a temperature-compensating capacitor.

**compensating filter** A selective filter which is utilized to compensate for a deficiency, irregularity, or otherwise undesirable quantity. Also called **compensation filter**.

**compensating leads** An additional pair of leads, which are used alongside the working leads of an instrument, to compensate for environmental effects such as changes in temperature. Used, for instance, in a resistance thermometer. Also called **compensation leads**.

**compensation** The offsetting, counterbalancing, neutralizing, or stabilizing of a component, circuit, device, piece of equipment, or system. Compensation may be used, for instance, to make up for system deficiencies, environmental complications, or for adjusting equipment to meet specific needs.

**compensation capacitor** Same as **compensating capacitor**.

**compensation filter** Same as **compensating filter**.

**compensation leads** Same as **compensating leads**.

**compensation signal** A signal recorded on a magnetic tape track, which enables electrically correcting errors in tape speed during playback.

**compensator** A component, circuit, device, or piece of equipment which serves to offset, counterbalance, neutralize, or stabilize. Used, for instance, to make up for system deficiencies, environmental complications, or for adjustments made to meet specific needs.

**competitive local exchange carrier** A communications entity which offers local telephone service. Such an entity may offer other services, such as long-distance calling, Internet access, and so on. Its abbreviation is CLEC.

**compilation** Also called **compiling**. 1. The process of taking the source code of a program written in a high-level language and translating it into machine language. 2. The process of taking a set of high-level language statements and translating them into a lower-level representation.

**compilation error** 1. An error occurring during compilation. 2. An error detected during compilation.

**compilation time** Same as **compile time**.

**compile** 1. To take the source code of a program written in a high-level language, and translate it into machine language using a **compiler** (1). 2. To take a set of high-level language statements, and translate them into a lower-level representation using a **compiler** (2).

**compile time** The time it takes to **compile**. Also called **compilation time**.

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**compile-time error** An error that occurs while a program is being compiled, as opposed to a **runtime error**, which occurs while a program is being executed.

**compiled language** A computer programming language in which all the code is translated into machine language before being executed. This contrasts with an **interpreted language**, in which each statement is translated then executed, followed by the next statement, and so on. LISP is a programming language that has both compiler and interpreter versions.

**compiler** Also called **compiler program**, or **compiling program**. 1. A computer program which takes the source code of a program written in a high-level language and translates it into machine language. When using a compiler, all the code is translated before any program instructions are executed, while an **interpreter** translates and executes each statement or instruction before moving on to the next. 2. A computer program which takes a set of high-level language statements and translates them into a lower-level representation.

**compiler program** Same as **compiler**.

**compiling** Same as **compilation**.

**compiling error** 1. An error occurring during compilation. 2. An error detected during compilation.

**compiling program** Same as **compiler**.

**complement** The numerical result obtained when a number is subtracted from the radix, which is the number of digits used in a numbering system. For instance, the complement of 6 in the decimal number system is 4:  $(10 - 6) = 4$ . The complement of a number in the binary number system is the other: 1 is the complement of 0, and 0 is the complement of 1. Used in computers, for instance, to represent negative numbers. Also called **true complement**, or **radix complement**.

**complement number system** A system of handling numbers in which arithmetic operations are performed on the complements of numbers. Used, for instance, to handle negative numbers in a simpler manner.

**complementary** 1. Mutually completing. 2. Compensating for mutual deficiencies. 3. In semiconductors, having components of opposite polarities working together. For instance, incorporating **pnp** and **npn** transistors on the same substrate.

**complementary colors** Two colors, which when combined in the appropriate proportions, yield an achromatic color. For instance, red and green.

**complementary metal-oxide semiconductor** Same as **CMOS**.

**complementary metal-oxide semiconductor-based** Same as **CMOS-based**.

**complementary metal-oxide semiconductor battery** Same as **CMOS battery**.

**complementary metal-oxide semiconductor chip** Same as **CMOS chip**.

**complementary metal-oxide semiconductor device** Same as **CMOS device**.

**complementary metal-oxide semiconductor memory** Same as **CMOS memory**.

**complementary metal-oxide semiconductor RAM** Same as **CMOS RAM**.

**complementary metal-oxide semiconductor random-access memory** Same as **CMOS RAM**.

**complementary metal-oxide semiconductor setup** Same as **CMOS setup**.

**complementary metal-oxide semiconductor technology** Same as **CMOS technology**.